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Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



**SINCE
1858**

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Crowding Out Illusions With Action

Why do so many of our promising farm young people go to the city? It's inevitable that some country boys and girls should leave the farm — otherwise the country would become glutted with farm surpluses. But why should it so often be the young people of marked talent and initiative who decide that rural life hasn't enough to offer?

Hollywood and the popular magazines may have earned some share of the blame. They tend to paint city life as full of light and laughter and romance. An impressionable boy who knows he has capabilities above the average may dream of getting a good job, so he can marry a beautiful girl and supply her with enough servants that she'll never need to soil her dainty hands. And the lonely farm girl may dream of having a wealthy businessman fall in love with her and provide her with everything she wants. Both may dream of having a family that they'll be able to provide with an education far better than they, themselves, were able to get.

In real life it often ends up with the boy from the country marrying the girl from the country and — no sinecure jobs with suitable incomes being forthcoming — struggling along as best they can to feed and clothe their children, and give them whatever education is possible under the circumstances. But others still continue to have their illusions.

It's hard to destroy illusions. But sometimes they don't need to be destroyed. Sometimes it's possible to build something that's so much more challenging that the illusion will die a natural death.

One of the common illusions is that rural life can't be much fun. Some communities have been able to show that it can — and to prove it, they have a thriving, enthusiastic younger generation coming along. In others there's no doubt that life is all work and no play; but usually there's no reason why it should stay that way. If it does, the bright Jack will leave — he just doesn't like being made a dull boy.

What most people want more than anything else is an opportunity to express themselves. Unless we can do something well, and unless others recognize this, life can be very frustrating. But fortunately there are a lot of different kinds of things to be done in this world, and there's something that almost everyone can do well, if he's given half a chance.

It's important that a community should have a variety

of interests. The boy who can't hit the broad side of a barn with a baseball may be a natural-born actor. The girl who can't add two and two without getting 27 may have fingers that think for themselves. The youngsters who never could work together on a basketball team may sing together like angels. And those who seem too lazy to do a tap of work may be wizards at organizing things for others to do.

Almost any community has examples of all of these types, and many others. And it's important that it should be able to give them a chance to develop whatever talents they may have. Given such an opportunity, they're not likely to waste much time thinking about the wonderful things they could do somewhere else — anywhere else. They'll be too busy doing those things.

There was a time — not so long ago — when anyone in a rural district was expected to do just the same as everyone else; and in the same way. But as cars and trains took us to the world, and as newspapers and magazines and the radio brought the world to us, people have been able to select the things that suited them best. These changes have tended to break down rural communities, and to create far greater differences between neighbours than existed previously.

These differences are not in themselves a bad thing. In fact, they can be made of value to the neighbours, as well as to people themselves, if everybody will go to work to pool their talents, ideas and information for the good of the community. Each one can make every one of the others richer through his special contribution. And they, in turn, can help him to develop his own personality and his own talents.

The problem is to get things started. Someone has to take the initiative in getting all the people together and explaining the possibilities of community enlivenment. An organization has to be built up, group leaders selected and a programme developed. If the programme is really tailored to the needs of that community, it will bring about a wonderful transformation in the lives of all the people. Then no one will want to leave.

Our Cover Picture

The ice harvesters whose picture is used on the cover this month were photographed by Dr. E. W. Crampton on the Ottawa River just in front of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Macdonald College's water tower is visible in the background.

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Calves by Test Tube

After a delayed acceptance, in Canada, artificial insemination has rapidly gained momentum. Now its wonderful possibilities for improvement of our livestock have been recognized by Ontario legislation.

by J. S. Cram

MORE than 20 years ago, Canadian livestock men began to hear rumours about a new system of breeding that was being used in Russia. It was claimed that a bull could be used to breed hundreds of cows a year, without seeing any of them. But most of the people who heard these rumours brushed them aside as so much propaganda.

Then came stories of successful experiments with artificial insemination in England and the United States, and our curiosity began to grow. Equipment was secured, and tried on a limited scale in 1935. It worked, all right; normal, vigorous calves and colts gave evidence of that. But there was still some reluctance to push the idea until more results had been seen.

Other countries weren't quite so hesitant. Palestine started using artificial insemination in 1935. Apparently something of the sort was badly needed, as the average milk production for all the cattle in Palestine was 700 pounds per cow. By 1945 the production per cow, in herds that had consistently used artificial breeding, was claimed to be 11,000 pounds.

About 11 years ago Denmark, always searching for ways to speed livestock improvement, started artificial breeding on a fair scale. Then a commercial unit was organized in New Jersey nine years ago. The idea spread like wildfire. All across the Midwestern states breeding units sprang up — single-breed or multi-breed, isolated or centralized. They flourished. Then the movement swept across the Eastern U.S. and into Canada.

The credit for organizing the first Canadian unit goes to Neepawa, Man, with the second at Yarmouth, N.S. Since then the idea has caught on in every province but Prince Edward Island.

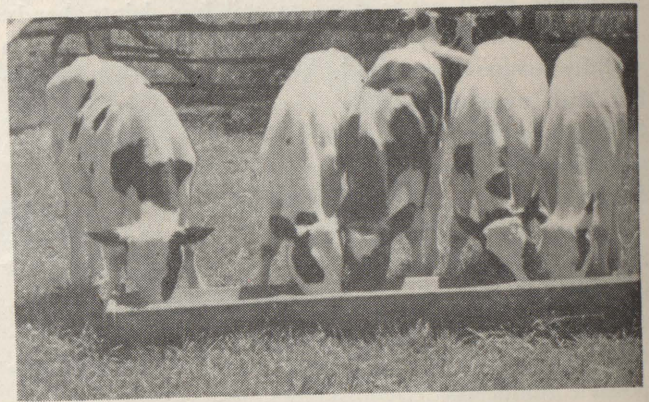
Recognizing that artificial breeding was well on the way, Ontario sent W. P. Watson, Associate Director of the Provincial Livestock Branch, down to the States to study the various types of units there, and develop and sound policy for the province. As a result of Mr. Watson's investigations, a three-bull test unit was set up in Leeds county, with a government subsidy to help it get started. Leeds was selected because it was the centre of a big milk-producing district, and most of the cattle were of a single breed — grade Holsteins. Since then, the Leeds unit has shown the possibilities of this method

of breeding to people in all of the surrounding counties.

Many commercial units had also sprung up in dairy cattle districts of Ontario, and it was soon seen that, if this movement were to avoid trouble, provision would have to be made for training technicians. So the Ontario Veterinary College started a course for this purpose.

This spring a drive was put on to organize breeding units all over Eastern Ontario. The plan was conceived by Mr. Watson, who submitted it to agricultural representatives in the districts concerned for their criticism and suggestions. Then it was outlined at public meetings held in the various counties.

The idea was to have all the Eastern Ontario units



These fine husky calves are all the products of artificial insemination.

served by one central bull stud established at strategic point in the area. Semen would be shipped to local units organized around centres that could be conveniently reached by rail or bus. To ensure a sound basis for operation, the plan recommended that before service would be granted to any local unit it must have enough members living within 10 or 12 miles of the centre to guarantee an enrolment of at least 500 cows. The usual officers were to be elected in each local unit, and the presidents of the local units were to constitute a Board of Directors for the central association.

Since the plan was presented at the county meetings 10 local units have been organized — two in Glengarry, one in Stormont, one in Dundas, one in Carleton, one in Renfrew, one in Lanark and two in Leeds. One of the Leeds units is the former test unit at Forfar.

In April the directors met and made a number of important decisions. They decided to call their organization the Eastern Ontario Cattle Breeding Association, and to have the headquarters near Kemptville. Because of the preponderance of Holsteins among the members they decided that the association would confine its efforts to the servicing of Holstein cows for the time being, but that other breeds might be added if there



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were enough demand to justify the expense of adding bulls of these breeds.

Alvin Ralph of Kemptville was elected president and Jack Dalrymple of the Kemptville Agriculture School agreed to act as secretary until a permanent secretary could be elected. Various committees were elected, which have since been very active.

The next step was to select a suitable headquarters for the breeding work. A farm three-quarters of a mile south of Bedell Station, and equipped with an excellent set of buildings, was bought, and the barn was remodelled for its new job. The house is used as a residence for the caretaker, and as a lab and office for the association.

The Bull-Buying Committee purchased seven mature bulls, all out of dams grading Very Good or Excellent, and with average production in excess of 20,000 pounds of milk and 800 pounds of fat. One bull is by Marksmen, one by Achilles, two by Triune; and one of them won All-Canadian honours in 1945. So these bulls combine outstanding records and fashionable blood lines in their breeding.

Local Operators All Trained

As chief technician the association engaged Dr. R. G. Smiley, a 1947 graduate from the Ontario Veterinary College. He is responsible for collecting, processing and shipping the semen, and also inseminates the cows in the Kemptville area. The technicians in the other locals are laymen selected by the officers of the local units. These men received a course of instruction in the technique of insemination at the Ontario Veterinary College, where they showed unusual aptitude for this work. They are operating under the supervision of Dr. Smiley.

Official recognition of the importance of artificial breeding came with a bill to control and regulate its operation in Ontario. This was required because it had been found that units would work successfully only if they were operated under certain conditions, and if there were the necessary volume of business.

In introducing this bill Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, said that in last year's shipment of \$500,000 worth of Holstein cattle to Great Britain, 20 percent of the animals in the shipment had been produced by artificial insemination, and 50 percent of the cows were bred artificially to some of the province's outstanding bulls.

The Ontario government, said Hon. Mr. Kennedy, was trying to set up a program that would prove beneficial to both grade men and commercial purebred breeders, by making it possible for them to obtain the services of better bulls than they could otherwise use. He felt that the fees charged by units should be low enough to attract new members from these classes of farmers.

Another part of the scheme is the careful selection of men to be trained as technicians at the Ontario Veteri-

nary College. Before they can carry on this work they have to secure a licence, which will be issued only to those who show a real aptitude for artificial insemination.

Through the proposed system of licencing both units and operators the government hopes to increase the scope of artificial breeding, and build up a more profitable dairy industry in Ontario.

People Worth Watching



Joseph Galway

Key Figure in Farm Forum

One of the most promising farm movements of all time is our National Farm Radio Forum. The only personal bond among farmers in all sections of Canada, the forums have succeeded in uniting their members from Eastern, Central and Western Canada on the basis of their common interests. The forums' membership still accounts for only a small proportion of our farm population — but their influence is out of all proportion to their numbers, because the highly educational program is avidly followed by scores of thousands of farm people who do not belong to forums.

Key figure in the organization of forums is the national secretary. The present holder of this important post is Joseph Galway, who took over from Ralph Staples last May. Joe is still a young man, having been born in 1916, in Frontenac County, Ontario. But he discovered early the complications that even a small move may induce. When he was four his father bought a farm one mile closer to Ganonoque — and thereby transformed the family into residents of Leeds County.

When Joe was 14 his father died, leaving Joe to help

Answering Your Questions ABOUT IMPORT CONTROL

MOST of the countries which are Canada's regular customers have not recovered sufficiently from the war to pay, in the normal way, for all the goods they need, despite extensive help from this and other countries. Nor are they able to send us enough of their goods to balance accounts—or to pay us in the kind of money which we, in Canada, can use to buy goods in other countries.

At the same time, Canada has been buying more goods than ever before from the United States and other countries demanding U.S. dollars. This is because these goods were not obtainable elsewhere and because of demand pent-up during the war.

Buying from the United States or U.S. dollar areas must, therefore, be temporarily reduced until our trading again becomes normal.

To meet this emergency, purchase of goods and services or expenditures for travel, which must be paid for with U.S. dollars, are now subject to control.

IF YOU ARE AN IMPORTER OF CONSUMER GOODS and wish to find out what goods are (1) prohibited, (2) subject to quota, or (3) unaffected by controls, see or write your nearest Collector of Customs and Excise.

IF YOU WISH TO IMPORT GOODS SUBJECT TO QUOTA and wish to establish your quota authorization to import, or need special information, consult your nearest Collector of Customs and Excise. Quota application forms (E.C. 1) and instructions for completing them, are available at all Customs Offices. These applications must be filed with the Collector of Customs and Excise.

IF YOU WISH INFORMATION ON THE AMOUNT OF YOUR QUOTA. After your application has been filed with your Collector of Customs and Excise, all correspondence about the establishment of quotas or cases of exceptional hardship through import prohibitions should be directed to Emergency Import Control Division, Department of Finance, 490 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Quotas are issued on a quarterly basis and any unused portion may be carried over into the following quarter.

IF YOU ARE AN IMPORTER OF PRODUCTION PARTS, STRUCTURAL STEEL, stone, machinery or other capital goods or automobiles, and wish to know the import restrictions in these classifications, write or see Emergency Import Control Division (Capital Goods), Department of Reconstruction and Supply, 385 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

IF YOU INTEND TO TRAVEL OUTSIDE CANADA and wish to know about foreign exchange available for this purpose, consult any bank or the Foreign Exchange Control Board at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Vancouver. If you wish information about purchases of goods made during travel outside Canada, consult the nearest Collector of Customs and Excise before departure.

IF YOU ARE A MANUFACTURER, WHOLE-SALER OR RETAILER and wish information about excise taxes, or about the list of goods to which they apply, consult the nearest Collector of Customs and Excise.

IF YOU NEED OTHER SOURCES OF IMPORTS consult the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce (Import Division), Ottawa, regarding your supply problems arising from import quota restrictions. Through the Trade Commissioner Service, the Import Division is endeavouring to arrange increased supplies from the United Kingdom and other "non-scheduled" countries.

IF YOU ARE A HOUSEWIFE and wish information on available alternate foods which have comparable nutritional values to those now prohibited or subject to quota, informational material which has been prepared by the Nutrition Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare may be secured from your Provincial Health Department or local health unit.

The administration of these emergency import controls is the responsibility of various departments of the Government. The above information is given to aid Canadian citizens in complying with the new import control regulations with a minimum of inconvenience in their business and personal affairs.

Douglas Coosa

Minister of Finance.

**CANADA NEEDS
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his mother run the 140 acre farm and bring up three younger children. But he needed additional outlets for his energies, and became active in junior club work, which led to winning a two year scholarship in the Kemptville Agricultural School.

"Those two years at Kemptville," says Joe, "were greatly responsible for focussing my attention on the need of helping farm people to help themselves."

When the Leeds County Federation was organized in 1943, Joe became its first president. By that time two of the younger members of the family had finished school and were off on their own; so the next year, when Joe had the offer of a position with the United Farmers

Co-operative Company, organizing local co-ops all over Ontario, he accepted the job. The farm was sold, his mother moved into Ganonoque, and Joe spent 16 months in this interesting and educational work.

An opportunity to join the staff of the Farm Forums of Quebec and study part time at Macdonald College came in August, 1944. During his first year at Macdonald Joe successfully completed the Advanced Diploma Course. In June, 1946, he became Provincial Farm Forum Secretary in Quebec, and held that position until May 1947, when he was invited by the National Board of Farm Radio Forum to take over the post of National Secretary.

Power Farming on Ten Acres

by L. G. Heimpel

THE story of Mr. Wellesley Hull, a veteran who farms at Billings Bridge on the outskirts of Ottawa, should be of three-fold interest to Journal readers. First, it shows what a veteran can do when he has the necessary determination to make a success of his life after release from the services; second, it shows that the Department of Veterans' Affairs actually can be and is of great help to those who spent several years of their lives in the service of their country; and finally it is of interest to note that tractors are now available in sizes suitable for even very small farms.

Mr. Hull joined the Ordnance Corps of the Canadian Army at the beginning of the war, then, in 1942 he transferred to the navy and served as Chief Petty Officer for three more years. Upon receiving his discharge after the cessation of hostilities this veteran lost little time in becoming adjusted to civilian life and in making

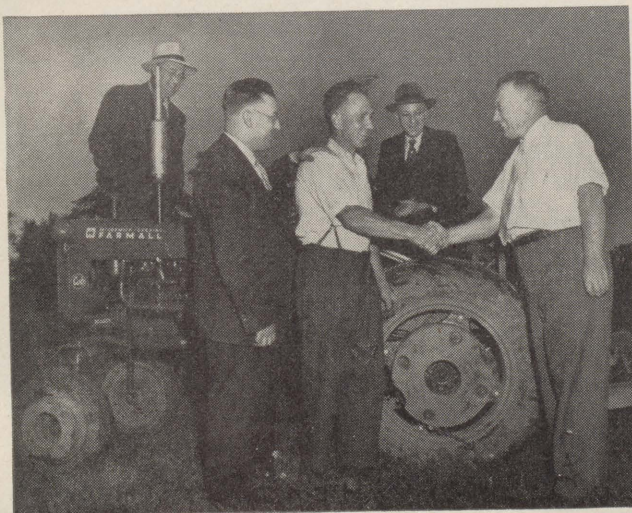
Large acreages are usually considered necessary for economical power farming. But this Ottawa district farmer finds that his small tractor handles the work more cheaply than a horse.

a living for himself, his wife and family of four children. With the assistance of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and through the Veterans' Land Act, Hull purchased ten acres of land on the outskirts of Ottawa, close to the farm on which he was raised. Familiar with the land in that area, he picked this particular ten acres because he knew that the soil conditions were ideal for market gardening as his main source of income. He took the farm over in 1946 and started plantations of asparagus, strawberries and raspberries. In addition he planted last year 1000 early cabbages, 2000 late cabbages and 1000 cauliflower plants.

When he started this project Mr. Hull purchased a garden tractor and a team of horses. He found the horses a rather heavy expense since they had to be fed a large portion of the year when they had no work on his little farm. He made use of them, however, by hauling snow from the city streets during the winter, and also organized sleigh-ride parties for young folks of the district.

With the arrival of the very small tractors which are now being marketed by several of our farm implement manufacturers, Mr. Hull decided to switch to tractor power. The accompanying photograph shows him taking delivery of his new machine from F. W. Evans, Assistant Branch Manager of the International Harvester Co. at Ottawa.

Mr. Hull bought with his tractor a single-furrow plow, cultivator and mowing attachment, the total cost of the outfit being \$856. He already has a horse disc harrow, drag harrows and other machinery which he will adapt for tractor use. The tractor shown in the



Wellesley Hall, (centre in shirtsleeves) is congratulated by F. J. Evans, assistant branch manager of the International Harvester Co., Ottawa, on his receipt of the first Farmall Cub sold in Eastern Ontario.

A complete CRANE water system includes PUMPS, PIPING, PLUMBING FIXTURES. It brings you new conveniences.



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"Dairy cows or steers, hogs or poultry—you've got to give them water if you expect production. I admit I was thinking of profit when I installed a Crane pump."

"But I wasn't overlooking the luxury and the comfort of a modern Crane bathroom and kitchen either. And after I talked it over with my Crane Dealer, I decided to put in a complete Crane water system—pump, piping, plumbing fixtures and septic tank. I'm getting along now

with less help than I've ever had because running water lightens my work, and I can really say that no city home has a thing on mine for comfort, convenience and sanitation."

Talk it over with your Crane Dealer. He will help you plan a system to suit your needs, and he will furnish and install a sturdy pump, quality piping and gleaming, easily cleaned bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

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picture is the first one of the Farmall Club type to be delivered by the Ottawa Branch of the I.H.C.

The cost of this little farm was \$1800 and, as it was without buildings, the V. L. A. advanced him \$2000 for permanent improvements. So far he has built a barn and has put in the foundation for his house. He is a competent builder as well as market gardener and is doing his building himself, thereby getting maximum value from his V. L. A. assistance. However, it is easy to understand that he is very busy.

Eight of the ten acres of land he bought had been lying idle for 25 years, so it was not easy to get it into production immediately. He was assisted over this difficult financial period by the allowance given to veterans while awaiting returns, which he drew for 28 weeks early in his tenure of the farm.

Mr. Hull now feels he is on the way to success, which he justly deserves because he is working hard. However without the assistance of the rehabilitation program he could not have got started. Now, with his little tractor which provides eight horse-power on the draw-bar and a little over nine horse-power on the belt, he can cultivate this whole ten acres adequately, and at less cost than it takes to keep one horse. The tractor

will operate on considerably less than a gallon of gasoline per hour and can plow approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in a ten hour day. Since the tractor is equipped with lights he can work at night when rush periods make this necessary.

Mr. Hull's hobby is woodworking and he has turned out many excellent pieces of furniture. He is looking forward to resuming that hobby when he can find time, using the power of his little tractor to drive his woodworking machinery.

Not so long ago authorities were of the opinion that to make a tractor profitable one should have not less than perhaps 125 to 150 acres of land under the plow. This, of course, referred to the smallest tractors available at that time, tractors which were of the two plow size and which would pull implements requiring the power of four good horses.

But the new small tractors are deliberately designed to fit the very small farm, and will take care of all the work necessary on 40 acres of land. With the more intensive culture necessary on the type of farm started by Mr. Hull, we are obliged to agree with him that the little tractor can be made a paying investment on even 10 acres.

Weapons in the War on Weeds

One poor farmer can grow enough weeds to pollute the crops of all the good farmers around him. So farmers are forced, in self-defence, to take an interest in their neighbours' crops, and do everything possible to see that they're clean. A community seed cleaning plant makes this job easier, says this authority, who describes the essentials for such a plant.

WEEDS don't stop at line fences. Their seeds may be borne for miles by wind or birds or livestock—even dogs may carry them in their coats. So one careless farmer can infest all the region around him. That makes weed control everybody's business.

Legislation to control the spread of weeds is a necessity. But it's of little use unless it's enforced. And it's rather hard to force a man to clean his seed properly if there's no equipment in the district that can do a good job. So a good cleaning plant is an important asset in any farming community.

A man who's had a lot of experience with seed cleaning plants is J. W. MacRae of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Kemptville. As a weed inspector, he's seen what a difference a good plant can make in a district, so he's an ardent advocate of having one in every community. If there's already a plant doing an effective job, well and good. If not, a co-operative can be set up to provide this vital service.

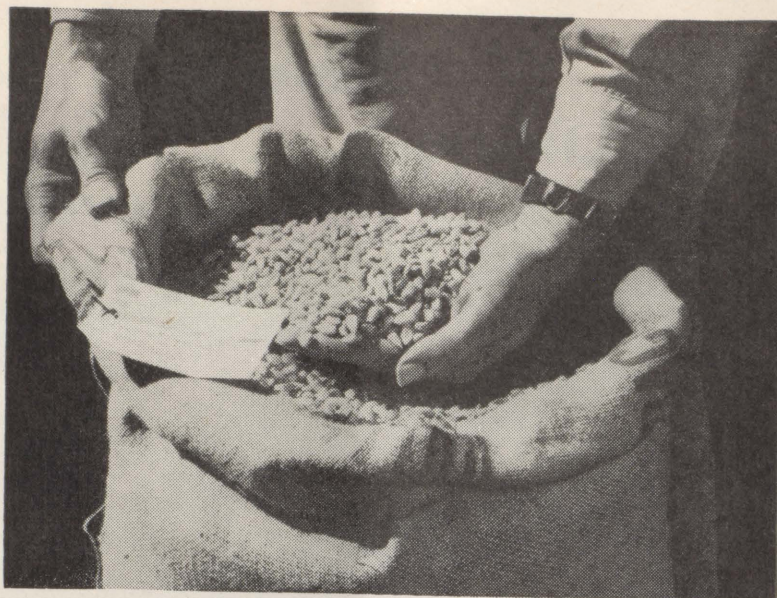
The essentials for a good plant include a suitable building, at least forty by twenty, says Mr. MacRae.

It should be well lighted, and have a good floor with enough door to handle the volume and business. In it should be installed a cleaner with a good wind blast and an approved dust disposal chamber, equipped with at least 35 screens, as well as elevators and baggers. Near the clearer should be placed a scourer, a grader or graders, and an efficient seed treater. All machines should be run by motors or engines, to assure uniform speed of operation.

Cleaner types are varied, but the newer ones are being improved, with better control, and dust removal facilities. There should be at least 35 screens with each cleaner, kept well up off the floor in an easily built rack. All screens must be kept clean when not in use.

All cleaners should have a well controlled wind blast — after the sieve selection this is the most important cleaning operation. Most cleaners are equipped with force-feed hoppers, and sufficient baggers and elevators. A well-built dust collection chamber is also a necessity.

The scourer should be on the floor near the cleaner, so that it may be readily regulated and controlled.



Seed treating helps even the best seed do better

Better stands from less seed and better yields of higher quality. These are two direct results of seed treating. Even resistant varieties do better when seed is treated because treating protects them from diseases they were never bred to resist.

No matter how good the seed, diseases can, and often do, keep yields down. Seedling blights, smut and root rot attack wheat; stripe and smut attack barley; and other kinds of seeds have their own enemies.

C-I-L SEED DISINFECTANTS kill plant disease spores on the seed coat. They also protect seed from diseases in the soil which cause damping off, seed decay and seedling blight.



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Ceresan for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax. Controls smuts, stripe and other surface seed-borne diseases. Costs less than 3¢ per bushel of seed.

Semesan Bel for potatoes. Checks seed-borne scab and rhizoctonia and seed-piece decay. No soaking, no temperature controls. Just dip, drain, dry.

Semesan Jr. for corn. Protects against seed rotting and root rots due to seed-borne diplodia, gibberella, other diseases.

Arasan protects onions, beans, sugar beets, corn, flax, peas and most vegetable seeds from seed-borne disease organisms. Particularly effective against onion smut.

Arasan SF. Specially prepared for treating seed corn by the new slurry method. Also effective for controlling insects which attack seed corn in storage.

Semesan. The widely recommended mercurial seed disinfectant for vegetables and flowers.

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Seed Disinfectants

Three speeds are needed, to take care of different grains, and a small fan can be used to remove dust and refuse.

All cereals should be run through graders to make a near-perfect job. Carter discs are the graders most in use. The Marot grader has been discarded in many plants, but it still has a place in any up-to-date cleaning plant where quality is the first aim. The grader should be placed near the cleaner, well up off the floor to make it easier to clean under it, and to ease the job of running several machines at one time.

Approved seed treaters are found in all up-to-date plants. Tests have shown that in many cases cereals are either over-treated or under-treated with formaldehyde, resulting in low germination. A treater will help to overcome this trouble, and also the hazard in using Cerssan.

All machines should be run at recommended speeds, says Mr. MacRae. Seed drill surveys show that some grains are being fed too fast, and without enough wind blast, and that graders have not been used when they were needed to remove some of the weeds.

Any well run cleaner should remove most of the mustard and couch grass seeds. Gradgers should complete this operation and also remove wild buckwheat and

other weeds. Small seeds and grasses should be run through at least twice to assure a good grade.

Operator Is Important

The operator is the most important part of the seed cleaning plant, says Mr. MacRae, quoting a long list of qualifications. He must be interested in seed cleaning, efficient, patient and hard-working. He must know his machines and constantly experimenting in order to do better work. He must have a knowledge of weed seeds, so that he knows the proper sieves to clean them out of the grain. He must be neat, and keep his plant and machinery clean all the time. He must keep good records, tagging all lots in order to avoid mistakes and mixing. He must know enough about his work that farmers will have confidence in his judgment and cleaning ability.

Mr. MacRae also points out that the practice of returning useless weed seeds to the owner must be stopped. All useless refuse, he says, should be retained at plants and burned by the operator. That measure would stop a big gap in weed-control programmes, by making it impossible to seed obviously dangerous material that can spread and become a menace to everyone.

New Life for Plowing Matches?

There's an ever-increasing trend at the International towards putting more emphasis on farm machinery exhibits and demonstrations of up-to-date farm methods. Locals could bolster their flagging support by taking a few chapters from the International's book.

by John Snedden

A GREAT deal of criticism has been levelled at plowing matches during the last few years. The critics contend that match plowing is completely unrealistic, with its hand fixing of furrows, and working up and down slopes against all the tenets of soil conservation.

Against this the supporters of plowing matches contend that the chief objective of plowing matches is to encourage farmers to learn how to adjust and use their plows. J. A. Carroll, secretary of the Ontario Plowman's Association, claims that when farmers have learned this lesson they will not be satisfied with implements which are rusty, have dull teeth or are out of adjustment.

The turn to greater mechanization emphasizes the importance of having implements in good shape and using them properly, says Mr. Carroll. Much time and fuel are often wasted due to improper adjustment of plows and other implements.

In any case, the International Plowing Match, the biggest one in Canada, has taken a very progressive lead

along other lines. Many of the visitors to the International at Kingston this year found the machinery demonstrations of chief interest. The 30 acres of land required for these demonstrations had something of interest to every type of farmer.

Each day of the plowing match there were demonstrations on seed cleaning and treating; potato digging, picking and grading; tree planting; tile and surface drainage; and spraying animals for insect pests. There were also demonstrations of the pick-up baler and the rototiller, and a horse-shoeing competition.

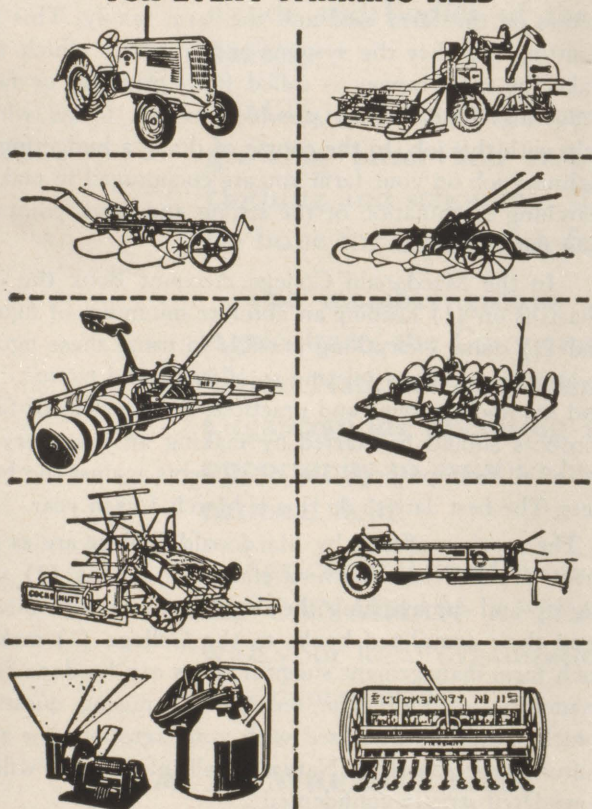
The equipment on display for seed cleaning included a scourer to remove awns and tips from oats and barley before cleaning; a power cleaner fully equipped for cleaning and grading of cereal and forage seeds; a Carter disc for removing impurities and making various separations of grains; a seed treater for the control of seed-borne diseases; a portable seed cleaning plant; two farm fanning mills; and a display of recommended screens. Seed provided by local farmers was scoured, cleaned, graded, separated and treated in one operation.

Smaller matches might well take a leaf out of the International's book. They couldn't stage demonstrations on the same scale; but they could cover matters of special interest to local farmers. They might also go further, and organize demonstrations of contour cultivation and other soil conservation techniques. If they were to do all this they would convert most of their worst critics into strong supporters.

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Farm Record Service Offered

Macdonald College offers to supply farmers with a free record book, and to help in summarizing and analyzing the records. This should show you ways of increasing the returns from your farm.

by D. L. MacFarlane

MACDONALD COLLEGE is now in a position to offer farmers in Quebec, Eastern Ontario and the Maritimes, some assistance with farm record keeping. The aid is of two types: (1) provision free of a simplified book for accounts and production records, and (2) help in adding, summarizing and analyzing the book. The purpose of this note is to answer such questions as "Why keep farm records?" and "What kind of records should a farm operator keep?"

Farm records should be kept because the farm is a business and requires records for the same reason as any other business. Simple records start with an inventory which shows all the assets and debts or liabilities of the farm business at the beginning of each business year. The difference between these assets and liabilities is defined as Net Worth and shows the financial standing of the farm operator. The only other financial record it is advisable to keep covers cash receipts and cash expenditures. These are just listed one after the other in the record book. The difference between receipts and expenses is Net Cash Income. Having these data it is easy to compute the Annual Labour and Management Return of the operator and his family. The College recommends keeping simple production records showing in exact amounts or as estimates the quantities of seed and fertilizer used for each crop; also amounts of feed (farm produced and purchased) fed to each class of livestock. The record book also provides space for a map of the farm, and for some description of the cropping or rotation system.

The second broad purpose for keeping farm records, and by far the more important, is that they can assist in analyzing the farm business from the point of view of increasing financial returns. This means that the greatest value of accounts arises from their use in planning the future operation of a farm. In this connection, it must be stressed that no farm should be without a long range plan covering the cropping or rotation system and the basic livestock systems. Further every farm should have an annual farm plan. The annual farm plan covers such points as developing the cropping plan for the year, amounts of fertilizer, seed, etc., necessary. It also covers the proposed livestock breeding and purchasing operations and determining the extent to which purchased feed will be necessary.

In this task of analysing and planning the farm as a business one must concentrate on developing plans covering:

- (a) The cropping system or rotation
- (b) Cropping practices — seed mixtures, fertilizers mixtures, rates of seeding, rates of fertilizing, times and methods of seeding, preparation of the soil, etc.
- (c) The basic livestock system, for instance, pig production involving purchase of 5 or 6 week old pigs as against raising your own pigs; or market milk production under a system of purchasing cow replacements as against raising them; and
- (d) Livestock management practices — feeding, breeding, care.

Thus, good farm management is very largely adapting good farm systems and good farm practices to your farm. The basis of doing this is to fit crops and livestock systems and practices together in such a way as to make the most dollars from the two most important production factors on the farm land and the farm family. This job of fitting together the systems and practices which will make the most money is called farm planning or farm budgeting. The College provides budget forms which help with this job. In the course of doing a budgeting or planning job on your farm you are encouraged to make a searching examination of the strong and weak points in your farm business.

In the Macdonald College Account Book the emphasis is on (1) keeping an absolute minimum of figures and (2) doing everything possible in using these figures to answer questions relating to efficient and paying crop and livestock systems and practices. Any system of farm accounts should be started by making an inventory or list of all farm property and of all debts against the business. The best date to do this is March 1 each year.

The services offered by Macdonald College are as follows: (1) Provision without charge of a book (2) adding up and summarizing the data for those who care to send their completed books to the College (3) making such farm management suggestions as can be done from examining a set of farm records (4) raising questions which should be discussed with your agronomist or agricultural representative. Naturally, all information will be considered strictly confidential.

The Journal will carry an article on farm planning or budgeting in a forthcoming issue. Since budgeting depends on having on hand financial and production data, preferably for a year, it can be done best when records are being kept. So those who are interested in making use of these services should apply at once to The Department of Agricultural Economics, Macdonald College, Quebec, for a copy of the farm account book.

FARM PEOPLE *and* CO-OPERATIVES

will do their share in the Canadian Appeal for Children

As representatives of farm people and co-operatives, we know that all members of our organizations will wish to play their part in the gigantic task of saving the lives, minds and bodies of the world's children, now in dire distress

Millions of children are hungry, ragged and homeless, growing bitter and suspicious. They must have food, clothing and schooling. If we cannot help them, there is no hope for a peaceful, friendly world, for *our* children.

The member groups of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Co-operative Union of Canada, the Credit Union National Association and all Women's and Youth Organizations operating in rural Canada, welcome this opportunity to assist in humanitarian service in the international field.

Agricultural and Co-operative groups are solidly behind the CANADIAN APPEAL FOR CHILDREN. Consult with your local organizations as to the best way to make *your* contribution.

A. B. MacDONALD,
General Secretary,
Co-operative Union of Canada

H. H. HANNAM,
President and Managing Director,
Canadian Federation of Agriculture

CANADIAN APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

CAMPAIGN BEGINS FEBRUARY 9th

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

Q.—What are Nesting rooms?

A.—Nesting rooms are an innovation on some of the large poultry farms but can be used equally as well in most houses where two hundred or more layers are kept. The room is an enclosure located close to the entrance of the house, in which all the nests for the pen are situated.

The room is closed off from the pen with a door allowing entrance at the bottom of the door. The nests are arranged in two tiers on three sides of the room, which is semi-dark. The nests may be single open nests or trough-like nests accommodating several hens. The space allowed per bird is similar to that where single nests are used: one nest or one foot in length for each five layers.

Q.—What is known as a balanced body in turkey?

A.—A balanced body is a well-proportioned body which is indicated by natural stance by the bird. The body is carried erect; the keel is carried well back between the legs; the legs are set well apart and the head is strongly developed but indicates character, with a full eye and face. The back and the keel lines are approximately parallel to one another, thus presenting a fully muscled breast.

The unbalanced bird may be weak in general appearance, heavy in front, knock-kneed, narrow in breast and high in keel. Avoid birds which tend to stoop forward in stance. Such birds are usually poor breeders, as well as progenitors of poor market stock.

Q.—Are turkeys being pedigree bred for improvement?

A.—A breeding program with turkeys is equally as important as with chickens, since they are bred for egg and meat production. Improvement in egg production in the turkey hen is essential to lowering costs of production. More eggs per hen, which hatch well and produce poults free from disease, is basic to all improvement. Body shape and rate of growth in the poult are perhaps considered the mean points for selection in stock but many other characters of economic nature need development.

Turkey hens are being trap-nested for egg records, egg size and hatchability studies. Family records are being studied with a view to the establishment of superior strains.

Disqualifying characters in the turkey may be heritable, and only through individual production records can such traits be studied and ultimately eliminated.

Q.—Can dropping pits be handled satisfactorily in small pens?

A.—Dropping pits are a convenience in any poultry house. Where houses are small, and especially where pits are narrow, some space for inside ventilation is necessary. When droppings are allowed to accumulate to a fair depth in the pit the moist droppings tend to give off ammonia fumes which may be disturbing to the roosting birds. Side ventilation allows for better air circulation and quicker drying of the droppings. Cover the pit with wire mesh large enough to ensure the droppings going through. Place the roosts six to eight inches above the pit and hang them to the wall or make them freely portable. The pit should be portable in construction.

Q.—How can restricted ventilation of the laying house be maintained?

A.—Proper ventilation of the laying house is essential to good health and steady egg production. The slot ventilator allows for a controlled intake of air by having the baffle board which closes the open arranged in three parts across the average large pen. If too much air movement is noted due to winds, the center section only may be opened and the corresponding windows below this section of the ventilator slot may be opened partially. Continued air circulation, day and night, is essential to maintain a comfortable pen by moving heat from the birds throughout the house and carrying off moisture.

Q.—Are deep laying houses more satisfactory?

A.—It is now commonly conceded that the pen which is deeper than wide, and especially one with a depth from front to back wall of over twenty feet, is more easily and efficiently ventilated by the slot system. The slot system of ventilation is also conceded to be the best and most economical to install in a house. With the adoption of deeper houses has come the development of the larger pen. Most new poultry houses are now built to accommodate large flocks in single pens, with a view to reducing necessary labour per bird housed.

Deep pens are more comfortable, and allow for continuous open ventilators which ensure dry litter, and the maintenance of deep litter.

Q.—Do turkeys use raw carrots to advantage?

A.—Raw carrots are a succulent food, and are readily taken by growing turkeys. Carrots are high in carotene, which is converted by the bird into Vitamin A. A hundred mature turkeys will use from 20 to 30 pounds of carrots per day in addition to mash and grain. Carrots could be fed to advantage to breeding stock during the winter and early spring.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Quebec Loses Barley Crown to Ontario

Two Ontario farmers, Harold K. Nesbitt of Britannia Bay, and John Kluge, Renfrew, placed first and second respectively in the interprovincial finals of the National Barley Contest. Third place went to the Ste. Therese Seminary, whose farm director is Abbe Lemay, and P. E. Bernard of Beloeil won fourth prize.

Public announcement of the results, and presentation of prize money and certificates to the winners were made at a banquet in the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, sponsored by the Quebec Brewers' Association, and presided over by Mr. Jean Paul Galipeault, president of the Association.

The National Barley Contest was organized by the brewing and malting industries in 1946, and is conducted as a joint project by the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The purpose of the contest is to promote the growing of more and better malting barley in Canada, and to build up an adequate supply of pure seed, stocks of which were seriously depleted during the war.

There are two separate contests: one for the Western Division, comprising the three prairie provinces, and one for Eastern Canada which includes Ontario and part of Quebec. The Maritimes are not included.

In Quebec, 429 farmers from 42 different counties entered the contest, trying for one of the many prizes offered. For purposes of the contest the province is divided into twelve regions each with its own regional contest. Each region represents three or four counties of the province. The winners of the twelve regional contests collect a cash prize of \$75.00 each and the right to compete in the provincial contest. The winner of the provincial contest, and the first four runners-up compete against the five winners from Ontario in an interprovincial contest, and a cash prize of \$200.00. Thus the farmer whose crop is good enough to win for him the regional, provincial and interprovincial top prizes can collect a neat \$425.00 on two bushels of barley.

The first judging of the contestant's crop is done in the field as the crop is beginning to ripen. Judges visit every farm entered in the contest and score the growing crop as to trueness to variety and freedom from other types, vigour of stand, freedom from weeds, etc. Any field which does not score at least 60% on this first judging is thrown out of the contest.

The next judging is done on a forty-bushel sample of

cleaned grain which must be submitted by the contestants remaining in the contest after the field judging. Every entry must grade at least No. 1 commercial, and the samples are graded by expert judges. All samples are entered by number and the judges have no way of knowing whose grain they are judging. From the results the regional winners are decided, and the twelve winning samples are then passed on to another panel of judges who determine the provincial winner and the next four best. These five are then judged against the five best entries from Ontario and thus the interprovincial winner is determined.

As far as the Quebec contest is concerned, every entrant must be a bona fide farmer, and he is required to plant at least five acres of barley of an approved variety — either Montcalm or O.A.C. 21. The committee of judges have noted a great improvement this year in quality of the barley they have had to judge, in the quality of seed that is being used, and in the way the crop is being handled.

Judges for the provincial contest were J. A. Ste. Marie, superintendent of the Lennoxville Experiment Station, Dr. J. E. Chevrette, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and T. H. Vezina of Oka.

The Seminary of Ste. Therese in Terrebonne county, represented by Abbe Lemay, won the provincial title. Second prize of \$100 was won by Paul Emile Bernard of Beloeil; third prize, \$75, by Orphir Mallette of St. Urbain; fourth prize, \$50, Rosario Brault, St. Guillaume and fifth prize, \$25, Henri Dion, Ste. Therese.

Maple Sugar Is an Important Crop

A combination of fine sugaring weather and high prices for the product helped Quebec farmers to realize a total of \$11,058,000 from their sugar-bush operations in 1947. This is over twice the value of the 1946 crop, which is calculated at \$5,444,000, and the crop in 1945 had a total value of \$4,018,000.

The crop, according to the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, was 3,260,000 pounds of sugar and 2,831,000 gallons of syrup, sold for an average price of 37c a pound for sugar and \$3.48 a gallon for the syrup. By comparison, the 1946 prices were 27c and \$2.92 respectively.

Sugar Beets to Bring \$13.00 in 1948

Farmers in the district serving the Quebec Sugar Refinery at St. Hilaire will be guaranteed a return of \$13.00 a ton for all the beets they deliver, it has been announced by the Minister of Agriculture.

In making this announcement Mr. Barre points out that his department has done everything that could be done to persuade farmers to produce sugar beets for the refinery, and to make the refinery a success. The best technical personnel has been engaged to operate the refinery and to help the farmers with their production problems, and contests with valuable awards have been organized to help promote sugar beet culture. The guaranteed price for sugar beets has been regularly increased.

Nevertheless, production is still too low to keep the refinery operating for more than a short time each year. More beets are needed, and in an effort to get them last year the guaranteed price was raised to \$12.00 per ton, but in view of all circumstances this was raised to \$13.00. The higher price will be paid again for the 1948 crop.

Short Courses in Beekeeping and in Maple Sugar Production

The Division of Horticulture, in co-operation with the Youth Training Service, has organized a series of short courses on beekeeping and the production of maple products. The courses were held during the month of February at Jonquiere, Sherbrooke and Plessisville.

The courses were open to men and women alike provided they were not younger than 16 years nor older than 30 years. Tuition was free, and transportation and board were supplied without cost to the students, except that any expenditure for board and lodging over \$1.25 per day had to be borne by the student himself.

Older students were welcome to attend the courses also, but their expenses were not paid, though they were not charged anything for tuition.

Farm Labour Problems

The farm labour problem was not solved in 1947, but the Provincial Farm Labour Office, working in collaboration with the Federal Department of Labour did some good work which helped the situation materially.

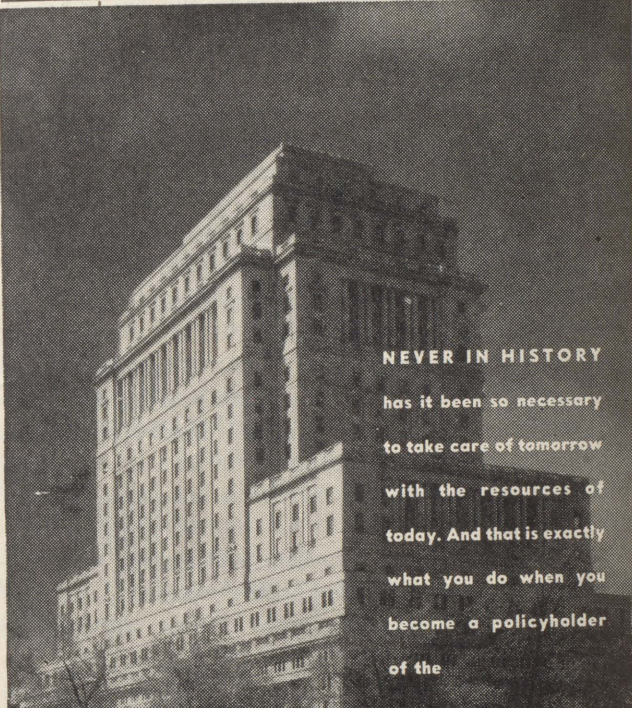
In the course of the twelve months ending on November 30, 1947, the Office received 4,437 requests for labour from farmers, and on the other hand received application for employment from 4,720 workers. Of these, 3,360 were placed on farms, which means that 75% of the requests for labour were filled, and 79% of the "employment wanted" applications were satisfactorily handled. This is a 65% increase over last year's operations.

The Office worked through 50 local production committees, who recruited 3,961 workers who were em-

ployed at potato harvesting in Maine along with 1,554 others who were obtained through the Employment Offices in the larger cities. In addition, the Office was instrumental in obtaining 494 harvesters to help with the Western grain harvest.

The Office reports favourably on the performance of the 483 Polish veterans who were placed on Quebec farms during the year.

Farmers needing workers, and workmen needing employment may contact either branch of the Office at 230 St. James St. W. in Montreal or at 90 St. Joseph St. in Quebec.



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Artificial Insemination Centre to be Organized at St. Hyacinthe

Quebec's first artificial insemination centre for dairy cattle breeds is being organized by Dr. Ernest Mercier, of the staff of the Division of Animal Husbandry in the Department of Agriculture, and it is hoped to have it in operation this spring or early summer. St. Hyacinthe has been chosen as the site because of its location in the centre of a district in which are to be found half the dairy herds of the province, because of its excellent train connections with Montreal, from which shipments can be made rapidly to all parts of the province, and because the Department owns property and laboratories there which can be used for the new venture.

So far, the provincial Holstein and Ayrshire breeders have demonstrated their interest in the project, and for a start at least these are the only two breeds that will be represented. The bulls that will be used will be chosen by a committee which will include the fieldmen of the two breeds and will naturally be the best obtainable.

A minimum of 300 cows will be needed to form a unit, and it will be the responsibility of the farmers to organize

their units for themselves. It is hoped that each unit will eventually include up to 2000 animals. The fees to be charged will be a membership fee of \$5.00 and a service charge of \$5.00 per cow, which covers up to three services should the first attempts prove unsuccessful. To take advantage of the service the farmer must have his herd on R.O.P. and have a clean sheet as far as disease is concerned.

The large breeder who is following a carefully worked-plan of herd improvement will probably not take advantage of this opportunity. But to the man who cannot afford to buy a high quality bull of his own, or to the owner of a grade herd, this should be a special opportunity to introduce good blood into his herd. Pure-bred breeders will probably use the centre's bulls if their blood lines fit in with their breeding plans; if not, they will continue with their own sires.

Endorsement of the plan was given at the annual meeting of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders, at which details of the plan were given by Dr. Mercier.

Quebec Ayrshire Club Hears Report of Progress

According to the report of the retiring secretary Jacques Berthiaume, 1947 was the most active year in the history of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders' Association, with membership standing at something over 1000. Local club work continued with enthusiasm despite handicaps of bad weather conditions and increased costs of labour and feed. A provincial field day, abandoned during the war, was organized at Levis on June 19th, but attendance was disappointing, due in large measure to the lateness of the season and the fact that farm operations were so delayed that many people felt unable to leave their farms to attend.

For similar reasons, the provincial auction sale at St. Hyacinthe was poorly attended. Held at a time when grain prices were rising sharply, many breeders were more interested in selling than in buying. Prices were lower than they would have been otherwise, though heifers sold reasonably well.

Five clubs, Lachute, St. Hyacinthe, Etchemin, Isle-Verte and Howick-Huntingdon organized calf sales during the year, and it was interesting to note that a great number of calves bought at these sales were purchased by beginners: new members or members of boy's clubs. It is hoped that more such sales will be organized in 1948.

A deal with a co-operative in Mexico for the purchase of stock in 1947 was cancelled on account of an outbreak

of hoof-and-mouth disease in that country, but these buyers are still interested and it is expected that there will be a sale of 800 or 1000 bred heifers some time during 1948.

The meeting passed a resolution to be transmitted to Ottawa urging that the ban on margarine be continued, appointed judges for next summer's major fairs and resolved to think of the possibility of employing a part-time field-man in the Lower St. Lawrence region.

Jacques Berthiaume, who has been secretary-fieldman of the Association for the past nine years, leaves this month to take a position as secretary of the Quebec Chain Stores Association. As a token of appreciation of the work he has done for the Association, Prof. Gustave Toupin, on behalf of the members, presented him with a wristwatch and, in his speech accompanying the presentation, left no doubt in Mr. Berthiaume's mind as to the esteem in which he is held by the breeders of this province. His place as secretary was filled by the appointment of Francois Boulais, who has been looking after junior farmer work in the Montreal district for the Department of Agriculture.

Maurice Joubert was re-elected president and A. Lavallee vice-president. Directors include R. Pigeon, Willie Timmermans, F. O. Peterson, J. P. Lizotte, P. St. Arneau, G. Toupin, E. Rodger, P. D. McArthur, D. A. Ness, J. P. Beauchemin and J. R. Pelletier.

Don't Buy Feed

IT MUST BE SOMETHING I ATE!

...BUY RESULTS

Ask for **"MIRACLE"** DAIRY FEEDS

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

When the much-delayed announcement of the higher price for export bacon was finally made, there were probably many farmers who wished they had not been quite so quick in cleaning out their breeding stock and little pigs when feed went up. But it will be the government officials who should get the blame for not being quicker with definite information as to how the new cost of feed would be offset. Even after the new contract was made, there was considerable hesitation in coming out with the facts. As one farmer said, 'Farmers just haven't the money to keep on feeding stock that looks like a sure loss.' So now much possible bacon is lost and it is a question how fast farmers will swing back into hogs after two betrayals in one fall. First it was the packing strike and then the feed jump.

Those farmers who fed hogs after the rise and got them ready to ship just before the increase in bacon did not get a fair deal either. We shipped thirteen ourselves in the last few weeks. However, they were not fed much of the high-priced feed as most of it was bought before the jump. Still, any farmer who takes the risk and cost of buying supplies in advance is quite as entitled to the profit as the

middlemen who get theirs on every rise. During 1947 we shipped 35 hogs for an average profit over feed cost of \$13.50. But much of their feed was costing less than market price when fed to them. They also were not charged for skimmilk and buttermilk which would amount to quite a bit. They were all bought as weanlings, some of them at quite high prices, which should and probably did leave some of the profit for those who brought them up to that age.

If I try to continue in the hog business, I may have to change my system. For some time I have been buying young pigs and growing them up. I did have a sow but started to raise some colts (which is even more unprofitable than hogs) and had no room for the sow. However my neighbour liked raising little pigs better than market hogs while I really preferred the other end of the business so we have been operating that way. Now he says that his future pig crop will be considerably smaller than it has been. So it may be necessary for me to go back to keeping a sow. Probably I could buy one quite reasonably from him but I should prefer a little better type if I went to the bother of keeping one. He raises some splendid young pigs but the grade is rather disappointing when they are marketed. I had thought perhaps my feeding had slipped but I had three from

another source, fed the same way, which I feel sure will make 100% grade A. That is the kind we need.

We also need stricter regulations to tell us what we are getting when we buy barley meal. We had all been wondering how they could sell us the stuff we got for barley meal. An article by Prof. Crampton explains that grades for whole barley are well defined but barley meal may be much reduced in quality. It is even possible for it to have a lower feeding value than good ground oats in spite of the greater digestibility of good barley. Restrictions should be placed on the barley meal as well for it is when it is the highest in price that the quality becomes the lowest.

Ivan and I have been trying to clean up the windfalls and dead wood on a side-hill by the river. We find it very uphill work in more ways than one. It strengthens my former belief that the ideal place for the farm woodlot is on the highest ground in the farm. Before I thought so because it would be where it could conserve moisture for the tillable land. I still agree with that but I add the fact that it would be down-hill to draw the forest products to the buildings. And the woodlot is the only part of the farm where the traffic is so definitely one-way. Everywhere else we take the crop away and haul back something to make more grow. But, given any sort of chance, the woodlot maintains itself, yields a continuous crop and benefits surrounding tillable land.

Big Possibilities Are Seen In Frozen Milk

Present facilities for handling frozen foods make the distribution of frozen concentrated milk to consumers feasible. This form of milk could be used to supply areas deficient in fluid milk supplies, according to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

Storing concentrated whole milk or skimmilk in a frozen state could serve as a means for carrying over milk sur-

pluses to periods of scarcity. Milk in the concentrated form is economical of storage space and refrigeration compared with milk in the fluid state. Heavy cream from frozen storage is a standard ingredient in many ice cream mixes at present.

Frozen concentrated skim milk can be stored at low temperatures (-10 to -15°F) for periods of approximately four months, and still possess the characteristics of fresh milk. This period would be sufficient to absorb the surplus milk supply of the flush season. These products can be used for ice cream manufacture.



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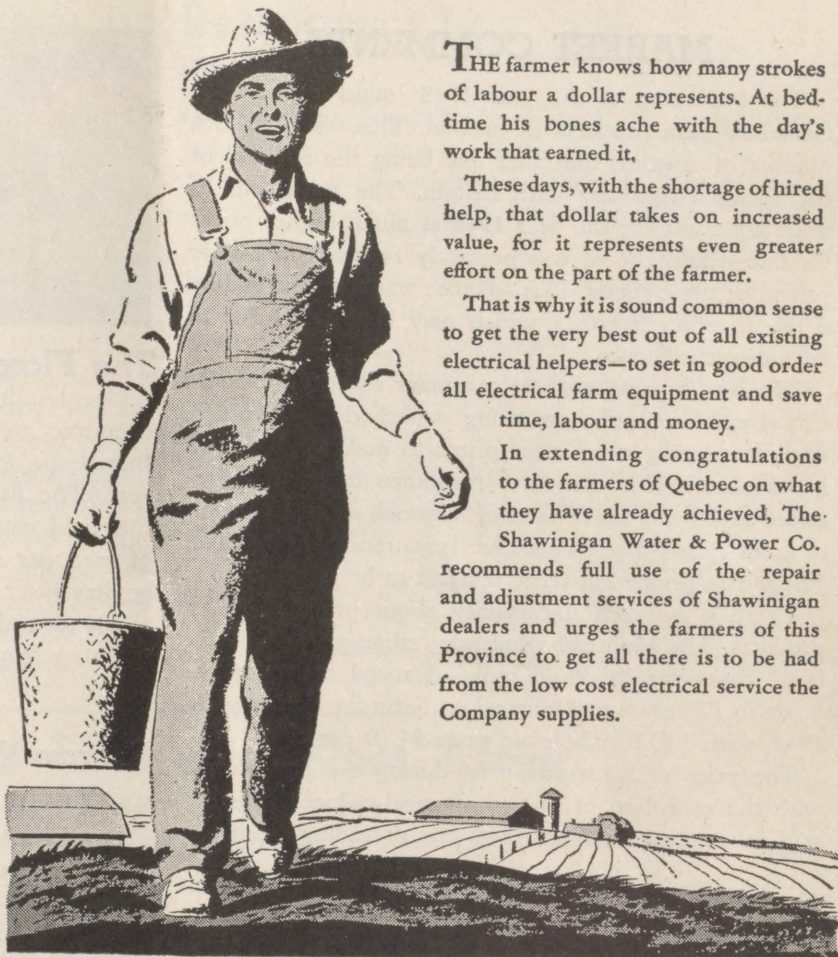
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A FARMER KNOWS THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR



THE farmer knows how many strokes of labour a dollar represents. At bedtime his bones ache with the day's work that earned it.

These days, with the shortage of hired help, that dollar takes on increased value, for it represents even greater effort on the part of the farmer.

That is why it is sound common sense to get the very best out of all existing electrical helpers—to set in good order all electrical farm equipment and save time, labour and money.

In extending congratulations to the farmers of Quebec on what they have already achieved, The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. recommends full use of the repair and adjustment services of Shawinigan dealers and urges the farmers of this Province to get all there is to be had from the low cost electrical service the Company supplies.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company
Electrical Power  *Industrial Chemicals*

ENGINEERING . TRANSPORTATION . CONSTRUCTION

Lunenburg to Grow Its Own

Canada's old spirit of self-help isn't dead yet. Somebody is always bobbing up with a solution to a question that had defied previous attempts to crack it.

The latest example is in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. A veterinarian is badly needed in the county; but there just aren't enough to go around. However, Lunenburg farmers know that veterinarians aren't likely to grow on trees in the future, any more than they do now, and they intend to make

sure that they have a veterinarian within a few years.

At the last annual meeting of the Lunenburg County Farmers' Association it was decided to select a suitable student and finance his training as a veterinarian. The only string would be that their special veterinarian should practise in his own county. It seems like a fair enough arrangement — and one that might be contagious. However, it would be a different sort of contagion from those most farmers are suffering from now.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives

MARKET COMMENTS

The beginning of the year 1948 found markets for Canadian farm products in turmoil. This was due to a number of reasons, the chief one being the renewal of the forward contracts with Britain. The settlement of these contracts for the year 1948 at much higher prices for bacon and cheese was promptly reflected in higher prices for these goods. This advance was accompanied by a rise in other livestock which may have been due to an indirect influence.

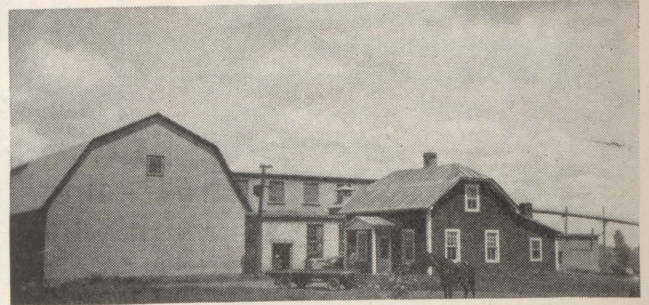
The rise in price has met consumer resistance, and as this is written reports are being published of the necessity of reducing retail meat prices to make sales before losses occur. This consumer resistance has already resulted in slowing up of sales of livestock and a reduction of from 25 to 75 cents per cwt. from recent high prices. Just where prices will settle remains to be seen.

There is no such uncertainty about prices of dairy products. The Montreal wholesale ceiling price of butter is 67 cents per lb. Fluid milk advanced one cent per quart to 17½ cents in Montreal on Saturday, January 18, 1948, with F.O.B. wholesale price \$4.10 per cwt.

The price of feeds advanced during the past month with the exception of linseed oil meal, which is quoted at a substantial reduction from the preceding month.

Trend of Prices

	Jan. 1947	Dec. 1947	Jan. 1948
LIVESTOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	13.45	14.28	15.40
Cows, good, per cwt.	10.48	10.28	11.65
Cows, common, per cwt.	8.25	7.85	8.90
Canners, and cutters, per cwt.	7.40	5.93	6.95
Veal, good, per cwt.	16.00	16.15	21.35
Veal, common, per cwt.	14.45	12.88	18.65
Lambs, good, per cwt.	15.00	15.50	—
Lambs, common, per cwt.	9.45	9.98	12.25
Bacon Hogs, B1, dressed per cwt.	23.10	22.60	28.40
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.42	0.66	0.67
Cheese, per lb.	0.23	0.26	0.31
Eggs, grade A, large, per doz.	0.40 1/2	—	0.44
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.27	—	0.31
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.35	—	0.39
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, per box.	3.75	3.75	4.00
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.20-1.25	2.00-2.10	2.15-2.25
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	44.75-46.25	48.00-51.25
Barley, meal, per ton	—	65.50-66.80	66.80-68.00
Oat chop, per ton	—	63.25-67.50	66.00-66.60
Linseed Oil meal, per ton	—	83.00	75.00



The Flax Co-operative at Louiseville

One hundred and eighty farmer-members of the co-operative grew an average of ten acres of flax, and shared the \$90,000 which was made on the crop last year. The flax crop cost \$30 an acre to produce and the yield netted \$80-90 an acre. Four hundred pounds of seed per acre was reaped. The waste was sold for poultry litter and the fibre was sold for forty-five cents a pound and sent to Ireland for processing. The co-operative employs 15-17 employees during the active season.

"Scare Words" Used Against Co-ops

Says Clinton P. Anderson, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

Some would have you believe that when farmers join together in a cooperative enterprise they are no longer engaging in individual business. "Collective" is the word sometimes used to make the cooperative seem odious.

I deny that a farmer carrying on part of his business through a cooperative is any less an individual enterpriser than his neighbor who does not belong to the cooperative. I assert that cooperation is simply a tool that farmers use to maintain their individual way of life, a means of applying modern business methods to farming. I assert that the farmer who belongs to a cooperative is just as much an individual free enterpriser as any single merchant or partnership of merchants in town, and he's certainly as much of an individual enterpriser as the impersonal corporation.

Dairy Industry Figures for 1947

Farmers in the Province of Quebec produced, during 1947, 96,936,898 pounds of butter and 23,748,157 pounds of cheese. Compared with production in 1946, this was an increase of 15.5% in the case of butter, and a reduction in cheese production of 41.6%.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Progress or Retrogress?

by Ethel McGibbon

Let us no longer reminisce on the fifty years of Women's Institute trail-blazing, or spend our time extravagantly praising its merits, but rather let us commence our year by doing a bit of stock-taking.

Better citizens for home and country is our goal, our reason for being? We are here, as I see it, to train and inspire not one woman, but many women, in every community, for strong unselfish service in their ways of life, with world redemption as the ultimate end.

It is a time of crisis but also of opportunity. We are at the cross roads and we must progress or retrogress. We must charter our highway of tomorrow remembering that all the shadows are not lifted from the road ahead. Our voice carries weight. So let us appreciate the responsibility that is ours. Numbers should not be our criterion of success, but rather that the name Women's Institute be synonymous with good judgment. Whether we realize it or not we will play our part in shaping the

destiny of the world of tomorrow. What we need today is human beings with special emphasis on the "human". Repeating the Mary Stewart Collect as an opening for our meetings is not enough — we must live it, realizing too that our lives are enriched or impoverished in direct proportion as we spend them on ourselves or expend them on others. Only in years to come shall be seen what chain of sequences was linked with our voices and actions. Is not this a challenge to mature thinking? Should we not look critically at our old routines and dare to explore a little, remembering that we are the pattern that the Junior Women's Institutes have to follow. What are you doing in your community to help promote this phase of our work?

Ruskin has said, "Where love and skill work together expect a masterpiece." May his words be an incentive, and may our society fire us to keep abreast of this atomic age in which we live and not be geared to the horse and buggy era in which we began.

Introducing East and West Africa

(Conclusion)

by Florence P. Mortimer

Now what of East Africa? Britain's vital need for an increased supply of fats has led the Government to embark on a gigantic farming undertaking, the bringing under cultivation of an area of about 5000 square miles, (3½ million acres) of land in East Africa, easily the world's largest farm — ground nuts to be the main crop.

A start has already been made in Tanganyika, the capital cost being about \$30,000,000, and it will take about six years to complete. Immense fleets of heavy equipment will be needed in clearing the ground, to be followed by mechanized farming. The actual work will need 32,000 Africans and 750 whites, and an annual crop of 800,000 tons of ground nuts is estimated. Practically all of the land chosen is uninhabited because of the tsetse fly and lack of water. A new railway and harbour, with deep water berths and bulk storage, is to be built at Mikindasi Bay. The whole scheme is to be divided into 107 units each of 30,000 acres.

The financing of this plan will be carried out by the British Government but eventually the intention is to transfer the undertaking to the Government of the Territories concerned and the control to the African people,

but this ultimate stage depends upon the emergence of a trained African staff. Of the 32,000 African workers, it is hoped that many will come from the ranks of the discharged Askari, who received specialized training during their military service.

It is hoped that the scheme will bring many social and economic benefits to the whole of the territories. The progressive health, nutrition, housing, welfare and labour policies that will be integral parts of this plan will not only raise the standard of living, but the increased national income and revenue will also make possible better social services. The creation of new water supplies and the end of the tsetse fly will likewise bring benefits. By far the most important advantage from the African point of view is the revolution in agricultural technique. If the plan is successful it may have a deep effect on regions far wider than those covered by the present scheme.

This is an example of the bold economic planning which is necessary to raise the standard of living of the African peasant. What exciting possibilities this development of virgin soil presents. Africa during the next 25 to 50 years should be well worth watching.

The Month With the W.I.

As you read this Easter will soon be here. Such is the time lapse, however, that these reports all deal with activities centring around the Christmas season. News of cheer for the shut-ins, community trees, treats for the children, all the integral parts of that time of good will and rejoicing come in from every branch. Although that time is now past we know the Institute spirit of thought for others will still colour our words and deeds.

The Q.W.I. Service Fund certainly had a real "boost" this past season. Donations ranging from \$5 to \$18 are mentioned frequently. Perhaps we are all beginning to realize the value this fund will be to the work of the Institute.

Argenteuil: Arundel had the pleasure of three films on their programme through the courtesy of Mr. M. Graham. Brownsburg sent donations to the Children's Memorial and the Grace Dart Home. Frontier also sent a donation, \$10, to the Children's Memorial and \$5 to the hot soup fund at Lachute High School. Several members joined the Can. Ass'n. of Consumers. Mille Isle held a typical Christmas programme. Lakefield members brought in donations for the Q.W.I. Service Fund instead of taking it from the treasury. Morin Heights presented life memberships to Mrs. Robt. Seale and Mrs. H. Lacken in honour of their 25th wedding anniversaries. Pioneer reports \$5 to the Children's Memorial and \$10 to the soup fund at Lachute High School. Miss Walker was a guest of this branch and gave a demonstration on dressmaking and fine mending.

Brome: Abercorn is assisting in a hot lunch project for the school children. A letter of appreciation was read from the recipient of their "Parcel". Sutton members brought in generous donations to send a family overseas.

Chat.-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield sent 3 quilts and a large number of tops to the Family Welfare in Montreal. Dundee had the treat of hearing one of their members, Mrs. Chas. Smallman, give a talk on her recent trip to Holland. Short items were given by the various convenors. Hemmingford sent two boxes of warm clothing to a needy family. Membership was taken out in the Can. Ass'n. of Consumers for their convenor of Home Economics. Howick heard a talk by their Home Economics convenor and practical ideas were contributed by the members. Ormstown voted in favour of a membership for their president in the Can. Ass'n. of Consumers.

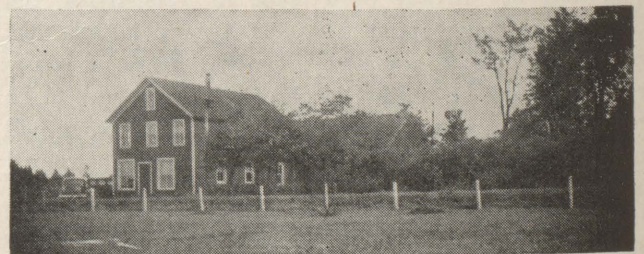
Gaspe: Institute members will regret to hear that Mrs. Gerald Miller, president of the Gaspe Co. W.I., lost her home by fire as the result of an exploding lamp. Mr. Miller was slightly burned by the explosion and in a matter of seconds the whole place was ablaze, the couple escaping with only the clothes they had on. With characteristic W.I. friendliness a cheque from the branches was immediately sent to Mrs. Miller for cloth-

ing and each of the five branches of the county is arranging a social evening to raise funds for further assistance. Wakeham entertained their rector Rev. S. A. Meadle and Mrs. Meade, also the county secretary-treasurer, Mrs. V. Patterson. Mr. Meade gave an address on the history of carols, illustrating the different types. Prizes were distributed in the local school.

Gatineau: Aylmer celebrated their 22nd anniversary, meeting at the home where they were organized. A birthday cake with 22 candles was a feature of the occasion. The county president gave an address on Child Welfare and \$25 was sent to Save the Children. Eardley packed several boxes of new and used clothing for Save the Children and are adopting a European child for six months. Two new families have been taken on by this energetic group under the Personal Parcel Scheme. Kazabazua sent a resolution to the Prov. Minister of Health asking for added financial help for the County Health Unit. Miss Guild gave a demonstration on mending and darning. Rupert voted \$25 to Save the Children. Wakefield heard a report from the recent delegation to Quebec regarding the Health Unit with the promise of increased financial aid. An address on "Wales" was given by Mrs. Lloyd, a native of that country. Wright is sending quilts to Save the Children and are making up woollen material for quilts to be sent overseas.

Missisquoi: Fordyce sent parcels and \$10 to the Children's Memorial. \$5 was also given the Brome, Missisquoi Hospital. St. Armand sent two parcels to England, one of these to a former member now living in that country. \$2.50 was given the local school and a timely article was read by a member.

Papineau: Lochaber donated \$15.25 to Save the Children and sent a box to the Children's Memorial. Four members ordered membership pins. Several members enjoyed the privilege of attending the convention of the Ontario W.I. held in the Chateau Laurier and were made most welcome.



The Dundee Women's Institute was organized in 1916 and still has one charter member living in the person of Mrs. David Smellie, who is also a life member. Mrs. W. C. Smallman, past president of the Q.W.I. is also a member of this branch. The Dundee Community Hall was purchased by the local Institute in 1923 for \$600. A small yearly rental is paid for the use of the land. The building was formerly a store and post office on the main floor with a dwelling upstairs. This was remodelled to make a large hall with stage on the ground floor, while the second story contains a dining room, kitchen, ladies' room and men's cloak room.

Pontiac: Beech Grove packed a box of clothing for Save the Children and held a food sale. Bristol Busy Bees, assisted by friends, donated a large supply of food, vegetables, etc. to the Community Hospital. "What do Children see in the Comics?" was the subject of a paper. Clarendon sent \$25 to the Community Hospital and boxes of clothing, as well as food, were sent overseas. Elmside also sent boxes overseas and to a Montreal Hospital. An apron sale proved successful. Fort Coulange remembered a former member on her 53rd wedding anniversary. Stark's Corners netted \$42.50 from a food sale and donated \$90 to the Community Hospital. Quyon sent boxes of clothing to Save the Children. Wyman also reports boxes of clothing to Save the Children. A paper, "These Interesting Letters bring Priceless Gifts", was read and an abridged version of Dicken's "Christmas Carol."

Richmond: Good news from this county, a junior branch has been formed at Dennison's Mills. The report of their organization meeting has just been received with a complete list of officers and convenors. Mrs. Beattie, county president, was present and gave an inspiring talk on Institute work. We wish these girls every success. Cleveland realized \$70 from a sale and presented a life membership to Mrs. R. Pearse. A demonstration on dress making was given by Miss Guild. Dennison's Mills donated \$5 to their newly-formed junior branch. They also had a demonstration by Miss Guild. Richmond Hill sponsored a most successful card party in aid of branch funds. Shipton reports a food sale and a presentation to a member leaving the community. Spooner Pond sponsored a National Film Board showing and a sale of food and fancywork. Miss Guild gave a demonstration on "Supper Dishes". Windsor Mills also reports a demonstration by Miss Guild, "Cheaper Cuts of Meat." This branch is assisting with hot lunches in the school and gave a gift to the music teacher.

Rouville: Abbotsford held an auction sale of useful articles, which caused much merriment and realized \$17.

Shefford: Granby Hill entertained Miss Walker who gave a demonstration on "Home Nursing". South Roxton planned a novel contest when small Christmas trees were trimmed with a prize for the best. These were taken home by the members. Warden reports a well-planned programme in keeping with the season.

Sherbrooke: Ascot presented one of their members, Mrs. W. T. Pearson, with a life membership. Mrs. Pearson is also president of the Sherbrooke Co. W.I. The staff of the local school was entertained at the tea hour. Cherry River held a sale of handicraft and home cooking, the proceeds being used for the treats for the school children. Lennoxville heard a report on the world food situation. Clothing has been sent to the Unitarian Committee. Orford has forwarded their share of the County



An unprecedented number of Publicity Convenors turned up at the last convention as delegates from their respective branches. Here they are brought together. A kind passer-by takes the picture so the lady of the busy camera, Miss Pritchard, can be centred with the group.

Hospital Fund. This branch reports with regret the passing of a past president, Mrs. Andrew Faith, also a faithful member, Miss F. Drummond. Miss R. Stevenson, who composed a poem to Princess Elizabeth, had it suitably lettered and mounted and sent to her as a wedding gift. Several members from this county distributed maple sugar to veterans in the local hospitals. This was donated by branches in Compton, Richmond, Sherbrooke and Stanstead Counties.

Stanstead: Here a new branch is also reported, this time a senior group at Fitch Bay, bringing the number in this county up to ten. We are very glad to welcome them to our ever-expanding circle. Ayer's Cliff sent a box of maple sugar to the veterans in St. Francis Sanitarium. Hot lunches in the school were discussed. Fitch Bay has held one meeting since their organization when a Ways and Means Committee was appointed. One more member was enrolled. Hatley gave money to the two Sunday Schools and had a display of antiques. Minton realized a satisfactory sum from a special dinner held at the home of the president. Tomifobia sent two crib quilts and a box of clothing to Save the Children. A box of toys was also sent the Children's Memorial. \$10 was voted to Stanstead North W.I. to assist with their soup fund. Way's Mills also sent gifts to the Children's Memorial and a shower of canned goods was given a family who had lost their home by fire. Plans were made for the usual hot lunches in the school.

W. I. Short Course

A short course in 'Leadership Training' is being offered by Macdonald College to members of the Quebec Women's Institutes, May 10-14. About 40 students can be accommodated. Each county may send two. Information is being sent to all branches by Mrs. Arthur Coates, the Education convenor.

Thanks to Lachute Institute

On Friday, December 12, the graduating class in Household Science with several staff members from Macdonald College had a very pleasant and informal meeting with the Women's Institute of Lachute. The Lachute ladies in fact treated the whole delegation from Macdonald College to supper in the Lachute Anglican Church Hall. The Macdonald College group had spent the afternoon on a very interesting and instructive visit to the Ayer's Ltd. Woollen Mills. Of course everyone was weary at the end of the day but a hot cup of tea would have sufficed to pick up lagging spirits. However, when a baked bean and ice cream supper with homemade relish, rolls and cakes was suggested it was evident that the visitors were very happy at the idea. They showed their appreciation by giving forth several college yells.

The Executive of the Lachute Women's Institute met the visiting class at the Lachute High School; then several stayed on for supper at the Anglican Church. It was a very pleasant occasion and such hospitality will not soon be forgotten. We take this opportunity of saying our thanks in print to the Lachute Women's Institute, their charming president, Mrs. George Deacon, as well as her husband who helped to promote and engineer the whole outing.

Signed: The graduating Class and Staff,
School of Household Science
Macdonald College.

Two Money-Making Projects

Two branches of the Quebec Women's Institutes are operating "Thrift Shops" with outstanding success. At Scotstown the project was undertaken to assist in the upkeep of their medical centre, the Dr. C. M. Smith Memorial. This was started in June 1946 and some idea of the success attained is shown when \$500 was cleared in the first six months. Five members have charge of this and articles are sold on a 20% commission, the articles being priced by those donating them. Handicrafts are also on sale and the plan is to eventually have a Gift Shop stressing handicrafts.

Bury Women's Institute has undertaken a similar project. Here two members are in charge and free space given in the town hall, where a grand opening was held in June of this year with a tea served to the many visitors. This Thrift Shop is operated on similar lines as Scotstown, articles sold on a commission basis, with the prices set by those donating them. Handwork done by the members is also on sale.

Their wares find a ready sale as here can be found articles that are scarce in the stores. As Scotstown remarked, "We have sold everything from a complete wedding outfit to a gentleman's cane."

Some of the larger branches, looking for new ideas, may find inspiration in these two "success" stories.

Nearly all branches report sending a delegate to the convention and, better still, hearing a report on her return. Comment was also made on receiving and discussing Mrs. Smallman's last letter in her capacity as provincial president. All this is of benefit in keeping the members in touch with the work of the Institute. The sale of F.W.I.C. seals is also continuing and frequent mention was made of sending handicrafts for the display at Macdonald College during the convention. Interest in this fascinating and profitable hobby seems to be increasing as one will note from the many references to local displays, as well as booths at fairs and special exhibits.

A Solemn Appeal

A solemn appeal to all peoples of the world to denounce the idea that another war is inevitable was unanimously made by the Second General Conference of Unesco. At its meeting on Saturday, 29th November, the Conference adopted, amidst prolonged applause, the following resolution which had been introduced by the French Delegation:

"Aware of the responsibilities imposed on them by the Constitution of Unesco to further the universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of peoples throughout the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion:

"Concerned with the dangers to peace and resulting currents of thought conducive to the idea that another war is inevitable:

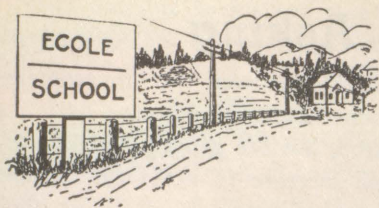
"Troubled by the indifference, resignation and even calm acceptance which such currents of thought meet in certain sections of public opinion:

"Unesco General Conference addresses a solemn appeal to all who are concerned with the dignity of man and the future of civilisation, particularly educationists, scholars, scientists, artists, writers and journalists throughout the world:

"Adjures them to denounce the pernicious idea that another war is inevitable:

"To act as a mouthpiece of conscience of the nations refusing collective suicide:

"To combat by every means in their power surrender to fear and to every form of thought or action which may threaten a just and lasting peace".



LIVING AND LEARNING



Community "Know-how"

by Elizabeth Loosley

Mr. Green is a man who takes his responsibilities seriously. He belongs to a small town where he owns a business. He is a member of various local organizations active in the life of the community. But Mr. Green is far from happy. He is in fact, becoming rapidly disillusioned about his fellow citizens. "The more you do for this town", he says, "the less thanks you get for it! People just aren't interested. They don't do their share and we're not getting anywhere. In fact, I'm through!"

Every community faces the same difficulties in solving its collective problems. No doctor would dream of setting up in practice, without having first studied and worked under other competent, experienced medical men. But innumerable citizens of good will, like Mr. Green, undertake projects in their neighbourhoods without understanding the laws governing the behaviour of the men and women with whom they are to deal. In the long run, it is this understanding of the human relationships binding a community together, which provides the solution for any problem, from a reform in local government to a new health service for the district. If Mr. Green had taken one further step; asked himself WHY people weren't interested in his scheme; WHY they refused to accept responsibility; WHY thanks for his efforts meant so much to him personally, he might have uncovered some very pertinent facts! But it is much easier to give up the struggle; to blame the failure on some outside factor. To approach the problem in an objective frame of mind is difficult. It means a new kind of thinking; a kind of thinking that none of us was taught in school.

A recent book "The Small Community Looks Ahead", by Wayland J. Hayes, (New York, Harcourt Brace, 1947) describes simply and clearly some of the important laws which have been discovered about community living in the last twenty-five years; as important in their way as the parallel discoveries in science. Communities are very much like people, says Mr. Hayes. They are at different stages in their development and have reached varying degrees of maturity. Like people, communities are living things that change, either for better or for worse. Communities, too, have creative

forces which may be used for the benefit of everyone; and disintegrating forces, which, if allowed to progress unchecked, will in the end, kill the community. The wise leader must know the strengths and weaknesses of his community, in order to use the creative forces to provide the best possible life for all its citizens. And Mr. Hayes' book explains how this essential understanding may be acquired.

If Mr. Green had studied the "Small Community Looks Ahead", he might not have experienced the sense of baffled failure which he did! Instead he would have gone on working intelligently and much more happily through his local organizations.

One of the forces making for better communities, touched upon by Mr. Hayes, is the present trend towards cooperative action in the production of consumer goods. The achievements of the cooperatives, together with an outline of possible future developments, are given in "The Co-Operative Challenge", by Bertram B. Fowler (Boston, Little, Brown, 1947). While it is not as penetrating a study of community organization as Mr. Hayes' book, it presents a comprehensive, and encouraging picture of what community action can achieve in the economic field.

The two books, discussed above are ones which deserve to be read and pondered in small towns and communities everywhere. When they have been digested and the principles which they embody applied, there should be fewer Mr. Greens. Well meant but uninformed efforts in community action frequently lead to unnecessary disappointment and disillusionment, two negative forces dangerous in the extreme for any sound community achievement. And no community can afford its disillusioned Mr. Greens! It stands in too much need of the contribution which their efforts, properly directed, can make to the common life.

Support the
Save the Children
Fund.

What Farm Forums Are Asking

Spray Machine

North Road, Stanstead Co.:—"What is the best type of machine for spraying apple trees and is it possible to receive government grants for same?"

Answer: "Motor sprayers working at a high pressure supplying 500 lbs. or more and with a capacity in gallons per minute sufficient to cover, in not more than two days, all the trees you have to spray."

The following grants are possible on motor sprayers and motor dusters. On a machine costing \$500 and over (less transportation) the grant is 25% on the first \$500, 20% on the second \$500, 15%, 10%, and 5% on the last portion. Total grant not to exceed \$400.

On a machine costing \$300 - \$500 the grant is 20% and the grant on a horse drawn outfit is 20% if machine costs \$175 - \$500, and capable of supplying 250 lbs. pressure. Maximum grant, \$100.

Horticulture Service

Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Gardiner's Reply to Feed Grain Resolution

Most Quebec Farm Forums have sent resolutions about the feed grain situation since the removal of price ceilings. The Chateauguay-Huntingdon Farm Forums received the following reply from Hon. J. G. Gardiner:

"In reply to your recent communication with regard to the present feed grain situation, I may say that a study of the actions which have been taken by the Government over a period of the last five years would indicate that the farmers' position has been greatly improved. It is impossible for any member of the Government to give notice in advance with regard to what is going to be done in connection with the removal of price controls, and, even when that is done, as in the case of the increase of the bacon price, very little attention seems to be paid to it.

"The results of past actions which have brought about the constant improvement should be an indication to those concerned that action in that direction will continue to be taken. Anyone who is moved by every change of policy resulting from the cessation of war to get out of production of some particular farm product is, of course, doing himself more damage than he would anyone else.

"I think all those interested in agriculture will be helped most if they study the result of past actions and take for granted that action in the future will be along the same lines.

"In other words, when there are increases in grain prices it will also be arranged in some manner, and as soon as possible, that there will be comparable increases for products which are being fed, and that there will be a reduction in costs of feed over a reasonable period of time back to the previous level.

"As already stated, however, the Government cannot be making announcements in advance with regard to matters of this kind, but the general position which has brought about an increase in net farm income which places the last four years on a level almost double that of the previous years should be an indication that some care has been taken to see that more returns are available to those who are still in production.

"It must be recognized, however, that when feed grain supplies are very low the production of commodities which have to be fed grain cannot increase, but must decrease no matter what the return."

News on CBO

Green Lake, Pontiac Co.: "We would like to have the Quebec Farm news continued over CBO as the radios in that part will not pick up CBM at night as there is too much interference."

Sec.—Mrs. Clarence Wilson.

Answer: "The arrangement whereby the Quebec Farm Forum News is being carried over CBO was started this year as a compromise solution to the unfortunate situation existing in your area where CBM is not heard clearly at night. The arrangements we have made are to have Quebec and Ontario Farm Forum News alternate on CBO each month. If the Quebec Farm Forum News were carried continuously on CBO this would deprive many of the Ontario Forums in the Ottawa Valley of service on the Ontario News."

"We realize that the system of alternating the provincial broadcasts is not ideal, but it is the best solution



Forty students and instructors of the Short Course held at the College Dec. 29 to Jan. 2. In the centre of the picture, second row, is J. A. Fuller of Cantley, Quebec, who was elected president of the group. On his right is Quirt McKinney of Peterborough, Ont., who directed the recreation, and next to him is T. Ainslie Kerr of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Other speakers and leaders, not in the picture, were H. H. Hannam of the Federation of Agriculture, Joe Galway of National Farm Forum, Drs. D. L. MacFarlane and J. E. Lattimer, and J. S. Cram of Macdonald College. Twelve Quebec counties were represented in this gathering.

that we could think of to try and give as much service as possible to both the Quebec and Ontario groups."

A. R. Kemp, CBC Farm Broadcasts.

Film Showings

Wyman, Pontiac Co.:—"We had the N.F.B. showing tonight after the Farm Forum discussion. The films were enjoyed by all present, though the children would appreciate a "Funny". Sec.—Mrs. Hillis Graham.

Answer: "We are prohibited under the conditions of our charter, from showing entertainment films. All of the films on our programs are required to be of an educational or documentary nature. However, we do try, in drawing up our programs, to keep them from being dull. Perhaps I can best illustrate this by outlining our procedure. We try to put on each program, one health instruction film, one agricultural film, one school instruction film, one film on a community planning or cultural topic, and one film whose treatment is light enough to be recreational. This last type is as close as we are permitted to go to entertainment, and you can appreciate our difficulties in trying to find recreational films which can also be classed as educational.

"Occasionally, films of this type are just not available for a certain program — which has occurred in two of the four programs released this fall. For the four programs this coming spring we have been able to obtain three animated cartoons, and while they deal with farm safety, health, and diet respectively, they contain a great deal of humour and should be enjoyed by the children because of the animated characters. We have also a sing song on hand for next fall and other animated films now in production will enable us, I believe, to have at least one film of a lighter nature of each program regularly from now on."

T. V. Adams, Director of Programs, NFB

What Farm Forums Are Thinking

Spring Road, Sherbrooke Co.:—"We think the whole dairy industry should be put on a co-op basis such as "The Canadian Co-op Dairy Industry".

Sec.—Mr. Lester Parnell.

Sutton, Brome Co.:—"Through co-operatives farmers gain in a measure by securing a better price for their products; but the biggest gain would be the knowledge that they were running their own business and feeling that they were working together to raise not only their own standards, but those of their neighbours as well."

Sec.—Mr. H. Lloyd Hawley.

Bristol Pontiac Co.:—"A co-op should have an educational program to show its members how to improve the quality of their products."

Sec.—Mr. Chas. M. Glenn.

Minton, Stanstead Co.:—"We believe that grading is essential in modern marketing, if such grading is done fairly, and that the consumer receive the grade that we as producers get paid for."

Sec.—Mr. K. E. Dean.

Ways Mills, Stanstead Co.:—"In a bilingual co-op such as ours, the two language groups have a common meeting ground not before available to them."

Sec.—Gordon W. Geddes.

Rougemont, Rouville Co.:—"The members marketing their produce through their co-operative stay at home more and find more time to take their wives to the movies."

Sec.—Mr. J. K. McArthur.

What Farm Forums Are Doing

Radford, Pontiac Co.:—"We appointed representatives to attend the county meeting in Shawville to discuss with the other Forums the possibility of a co-operative egg-grading station. Sec.—Mrs. Gilbert Telford.

The Athelstan, Herdman, McIntosh Corners, Brooklet, Boyd Settlement, and Gore Farm Forums have held several joint meetings and applied for a charter to organize a Farm Supply Co-operative.

Harrington, Argenteuil Co.:—"1000 ft. of snow fence has been purchased."

Sec.—Mrs. C. L. Bennett.

Cookshire, Birchton, Island Brook, Low Forest and Kingsley; Arundel District, and Stanstead County Farm Forums are busy organizing Warble Fly Campaigns.

Jottings from Glenelg, N.S.

Last summer when cultivating the carrots for the last time the cultivator was set a little wide and put a little earth on the crown of the carrots, which we thought would be an injury. But not so — it prevented sunburn and to some extent was a help in a dry season. The result was a good crop of clean carrots.

Last spring the boys bought 200 day-old chicks and they came along nicely until September, when one morning we found two dead on the range and some missing. Owls, we said, so the next night all the chickens were closed up and some traps set and baited with the dead birds. The result was that two owls were held fast in the traps the next morning. Later in the month another chicken was killed and the same method secured another large owl. As the flock was reduced in number we think the owls carried some chickens right away.

When the boys saw feed prices going up so fast they fattened the male birds for about twelve days and then dressed them and put them on the market, but the price had dropped two cents. Feed goes up and the finished product goes down.

The pullets are a nice bunch but the cost of feed at present prices cuts out any profit we might expect. We will have to produce more grain and be more self-reliant. The price the Western farmer gets for his grain and the price we pay for it shows quite a wide spread.

The winter has been mild and this suits the farmer and his livestock, but a few miles away there is a lumber camp and that industry goes better with frost and snow. You can't please all the people all the time.

Glenelg Farmer.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

We Sew Fine Seams

by Marjorie J. Guilford

You've heard a lot about "the new look" in the past few months? So have we, here at Macdonald College, and where more frequently than in the Clothing Construction classes? Early in the fall term some of us were loath to be converted, and rather thought that we would leave our skirt lengths "as was". It is surprising though — they seem to be coming down, slowly, but surely. We still maintain, however, the skirt length must be, to some extent at least, an individual matter decided upon in relation to the proportions of the figure.

Judgment in such things is a part of the work studied in both the third and fourth year of Household Science, and in the one-year Homemaker course. An understanding of one's own figure type, personal colouring and personality is important in choosing the wardrobe. Deciding on a garment because it is a bargain and "I might wear it sometime"; or because Mrs. Jones — across-the-street looked very smart in a similar outfit is a poor basis for looking one's best. After all, the "bargain" may not match any of your other clothes, or may have been marked down because of inferior quality. And Mrs. Jones' figure may be tall and willowy, compared to your shorter, pleasingly plump build.

In the Homemaker Course, and in the third year of the Degree Course, the girls learn to understand the intricacies of commercial patterns, in the fourth year they have the fun of making their own patterns from their own designs.

The third year clothing course, and the Homemaker course, are somewhat similar in content. They are aimed at giving the students a start in clothing construction, and a knowledge of basic problems that they may apply in later dressmaking projects. Pyjamas provide a good starting point, with practice in machine stitching, setting in sleeves, making buttonholes, and so on. A cotton dress is the next Homemaker project, leading on to the more advanced problem of a wool dress or soft suit, and finishing with an undergarment or some other item requiring fine hand work such as embroidery or smocking. In the third year, as the time available is more limited, the pyjama project is followed directly by the

wool dress. A slip, or other lingerie article, again with hand work of some sort as a decorative feature, is made at the end of the course.

Under the guidance of Miss Marjorie Jenkins, each student in Advanced Clothing drafts a factory cotton "sloper", that is, a long-sleeved, form-fitting waist and skirt which form the basic pattern from which the new pattern is developed. Two examples of dresses at present being made in this class are an ice-blue brocaded taffeta evening gown, the brocade pattern pointed up with sequins, and worn with an over-skirt of ice-blue net; a picturesque period gown fashioned in shimmering lamé.

In addition to the classes we've been talking about, which are attended by regular students in Household Science, as often as possible an evening course in clothing is presented. These are attended by women from the surrounding community, college staff members, and the wives of veteran students who live in nearby Diaper Dell. Always the applications for registration are more than can be accommodated. Usually the course is limited to sixteen women who come one night per week for twelve weeks. In between times, the class members do as much "homework" as they have time for, finding out what their problems are, so that they can present them to the teacher on class night. By the time those sixteen problems have been solved, sometimes with the solution demonstrated so that the whole group may benefit, and the next steps in procedure explained — Goodness me, it's 10 o'clock! Where did the time go?



Some of the members of the evening sewing course at Macdonald College, Miss Guilford is standing at the rear.

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